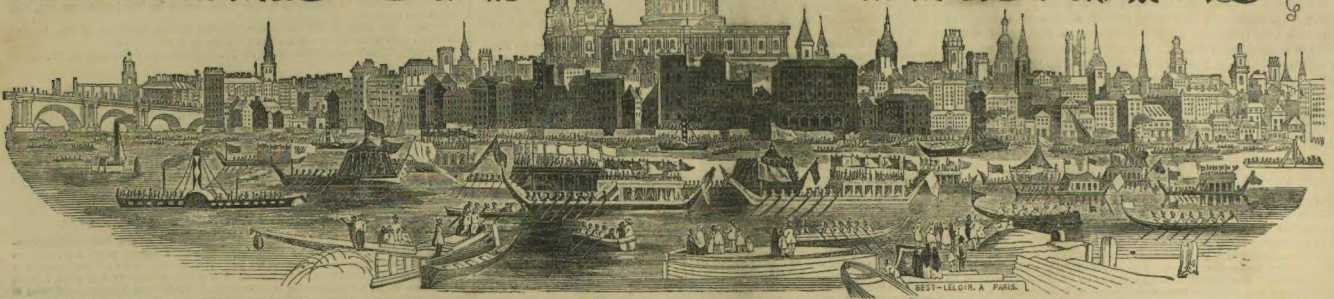


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 479.—VOL. XVIII.] FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1851. [SIXPENCE.]

THE MINISTRY AND THE INCOME-TAX.

When the Property and Income-tax was originally imposed by the late Sir Robert Peel, the opposition was loud and general, both in and out of Parliament. It was represented by one party as a war tax, that ought not to be resorted to except in time of great emergency or national peril, and by another as liable to so many serious objections, from its vexatious and inquisitorial character, as to be intolerable, except to avoid a deficit in the public revenue still more intolerable than itself. Sir Robert Peel, having a great object to carry, endeavoured to obviate some of these objections by stating that the imposition of the tax was experimental and temporary; and that the classes upon whom it appeared to press most heavily would benefit by the reduction in the price of articles of comfort or necessity, to a larger extent than the amount of the tax. In order to catch popularity and to coax the support of the great bulk of the people, for the series of measures of which the Income-tax was one, he exempted from its operation all those whose incomes did not reach the sum of £150 per annum. The politic Minister knew what he was about. The patient swallowed the pill. The disagreeable impost was submitted to—not without murmurs, but certainly not without hope, on the part of those affected by it, that at the end of three years the burden would be removed. The hope was groundless. The tax was again imposed, and the same equivalents as before were promised to the hard-working and struggling people who had to pay it. Extension of trade and commerce—the liberation of industry from Excise and other fiscal fetters—and the continued reduction of the cost of living—these were the advantages the country was to purchase by submission to a war tax in time of peace. To a considerable extent, it must be admitted that these promises were verified. But a change in the fiscal policy of

the Government has taken place. The tax having expired on the 5th of April last, it is to be renewed, not altogether on the same pleas as before, but as if it were a matter of course. It has been imposed so often—the Government holds so firmly by it—and the current of opinion among statesmen and financiers runs so strongly in favour of the direct mode of taxation, that there seems every reason to believe that the Property and Income-tax must be considered for the future a permanent, and not a temporary mode of raising the public revenue. It is true that the Protectionists promise to free the country from the nuisance whenever they shall have a chance; but, as one of the clauses in their agreement is to supply the possible deficiency by a duty upon foreign corn, it is likely that their good intention in the first respect will be so poisoned by their bad intention in the second, as to make the country submit with more patience to the disease of the Property-tax than to the remedy of taxed bread. Sindbad may, therefore, be considered to have got the old man on his shoulders; but, if Sindbad is not to be strangled by the old man's legs, he must perforce make the tormentor sit a little more easily. If he do not, there is danger of a stoppage to Sindbad's breath. If the necessities of the State are such that we are to be always afflicted with this tax, so much the worse; but, in this case, the sooner it is converted from an oppressive into an equitable one, the better for all classes of the people.

Sir Robert Peel continually refused to listen to any suggestions for the better levying and fairer adjustment of the impost. Those who were aggrieved by it did not think it worth while to quarrel with a powerful Minister for a temporary tax, by means of which he was doing so much good. But the case is widely different at the present time; and the Russell Administration, which imitates Sir Robert Peel in stubborn refusal to do justice to the professional

and trading classes, should learn to imitate the good as well as the bad policy of that illustrious Minister, and should remember that his plea of the temporary duration of the tax is not one which they can now urge with any show of reason. To allege, as the Chancellor of the Exchequer does, that it is impossible to make a distinction between realised property and precarious income, is either tyranny, obstinacy, or stupidity: tyranny, that imposes its will on the country in spite of reason and justice; obstinacy, that will not investigate, or stupidity, that, having investigated, is unable to see that which is perfectly obvious to every tax-payer in the country. There are five hundred actuaries and accountants in the City of London, who could show the Government how to assess precarious incomes in an equitable manner; and the alleged difficulty and impossibility of making the tax a just one, exists only in the easy insolence of the Ministerial mind, and has no other locus.

The principle of the tax is not unpopular. Even those who pay it concede that it is a just thing that people should contribute, directly as well as indirectly, according to their means. But to submit patiently to it, these classes require two things: first, that it should be fairly levied on all property and all income; and, secondly, that the surplus of revenue over expenditure which it is the means of putting annually into the Exchequer should be expended in the reduction of other taxes that interfere with the health, the comfort, the industry, or the subsistence of the people. The present Government refuses on the first point to make any alteration. This refusal is highly impolitic and unjust. It is impolitic because it estranges an influential class of men, whose opinions and feelings no Government can long set safely at defiance. It is impolitic, also, because, by a fair re-adjustment, and the extension of the tax to all incomes, a larger amount of revenue might be raised than at present; and it is unjust for a thousand reasons which the Ministers



GOOD FRIDAY CROSS BUNS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

place of Mr. W. R. Grey, M.P. for Tynemouth, lately appointed one of the secretaries of the Poor-law Board.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

THE CRIMINAL LAW.

LORD BROUGHAM took occasion to make certain returns relative to the salaries of the judges and officers of the County Courts to complain of the delay in the preparation of the Criminal Law Digest. He regretted that the Government had allowed the Criminal Law Commission to expire. Every one was aware that the Commission had been renewed, and even if it had not been renewed, he hoped advantage would be taken of what it had already done. He renewed to ask his noble and learned friend whether the Commission was to be renewed?

The LORD CHANCELLOR stated that the Government were of opinion that it was not necessary to renew the Commission.

CHURCH BUILDING ACT.

On the motion of the EARL OF CARLISLE, the Church Building Act Amendment Bill passed the second reading.

BRITISH GUIANA.

LORD STANLEY presented a memorial from British Guiana, signed by 5000 persons, praying for the introduction of a more liberal system of representative government into that colony. The noble Lord strongly supported the prayer of the petition.

EARL GREY said that the petition did not contain the sentiments and wishes of the most respectable portion of the inhabitants, and was of opinion that the condition of the great mass of the people did not make it safe to extend to them a large share of political power. He would, however, recommend to the governor of the colony to promote some measure for the extension of the franchise.

After some conversation, the petition was ordered to lie on the table. Their Lordships then adjourned until Thursday, the 1st of May.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

NEW MEMBER.

MR. BETHELL, the new member for Aylesbury, took the oaths and his seat. He was introduced by Mr. Roundell Palmer and Mr. Hutt.

HAINAULT FOREST BILL.

This bill was read a second time. In answer to an hon. member, LORD SEYMOUR stated that the part of the forest which the public were accustomed to frequent for purposes of recreation was not proposed to be enclosed.

ST. ALBANS ELECTION.

MR. ELLICE brought up a special report from the St. Albans Election Committee, declaring Mr. Bell duly elected, but appending a postscript to the effect that extensive bribery had evidently existed during the election, but the testimony by which it could be proved had been kept out of the reach of the committee, and recommending the appointment of a committee of inquiry to investigate the subject.

The adjourned debate on the consideration of the minutes of proceedings of the St. Albans Election Committee was then resumed by MR. AGLIONY, who moved that Mr. Edwards, who was in custody on a charge of being implicated in the suppression of evidence, be discharged from the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms without payment of fees.

MR. G. BANKES supported the amendment for calling him to the bar of the House.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL thought justice would be satisfied by sending Edwards to be discharged, but not without the payment of fees.

MR. ROUNDALL PALMER said the case was a serious one. The contempt of Mr. Edwards had not been a great one, but it had been successful in defeating the ends of justice, and he thought Mr. Edwards should be called to the bar and questioned as to any explanation he might be able to offer of his conduct.

SIR F. THESIGER said, if Edwards was guilty of so serious an offence, he ought not to be discharged; and if innocent, he ought not to be compelled to pay his fees.

After considerable discussion, in which several hon. members took part, the House divided upon a motion, in which LORD J. RUSSELL concurred, for adjourning the question until next evening. The adjournment was carried by 108 votes to 87.

In reply to MR. G. A. HAMILTON, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated that he would propose the second reading of the Income-Tax Bill upon the first Thursday after Easter.

DEER-HOUSES.

SIR J. PAKINGTON gave notice that he should, on Thursday, the 15th of May, move for leave to bring in a bill to amend the laws relating to houses for the sale of deer.

NEW RIDE IN HYDE-PARK.

MR. E. DENISON wished to ask a question of the noble Lord the Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests relating to certain arrangements which had been made in the parks with regard to the large increase of visitors to the Great Exhibition. He understood that it would be necessary to give up that portion of the park which had hitherto been allotted to persons taking horse exercise, for the purpose of forming a road for carriages and foot-people. While he concurred in the propriety of the arrangements, however, he thought it would be only fair to the equestrians that other drives should be formed; and he wished to know if the noble Lord if any arrangements had been made to afford this facility to the public.

LORD SEYMOUR stated, in reply, that some time since he had received commands from Her Majesty to set out a ride in Kensington-gardens; that a great difficulty arose from the fact that the ride had been allotted to persons taking horse exercise, but he hoped before long that he should be able to do so. (Hear, hear.)

ACCOMMODATION FOR INVENTORS AT THE EXHIBITION. SIR DE LAKE EVANS, pursuant to notice, asked the President of the Board of Trade whether any facilities would be afforded in appropriating unoccupied space in the Great Exhibition to inventors who had hitherto been prevented from making any application in consequence of the delay in passing the Designs Act Extension Bill?

MR. LABOUCHERE said, every one who required space for exhibiting works in the Great Exhibition had sent in their claims before the 31st of October last; and all the space at the disposal of the Government had been allotted to persons taking horse exercise. Whenever any inadvertent space had since occurred, in consequence of the non-arrival of the articles intended for it, or from other causes, the Commissioners had endeavoured to distribute it in such a manner as would be most just to those who had any claims in connection. With respect to the extension of the act to any other exhibition, the Board of Trade did not at present think they would be justified in doing so, although they did not mean to preclude themselves from considering any fair claim which might hereafter arise.

SIR R. INGLIS wished to know whether the Government intended to pull up this bridge, which a committee of the House had recommended to be pulled down five years ago.

THE CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, after the discussion which had taken place on the subject of the extension of the act, he would not venture to be pointed to examine the matter. They had as yet come to no conclusion on the question, and, therefore, no distinct reply could be given to the hon. Baronet.

FOREIGNERS IN LONDON.

MR. E. COCHRANE wished to know whether any communications had been received by the Government from the consuls, complaining of the political conduct of foreigners resident in London?

LORD J. RUSSELL said, if the hon. member gave notice of his question, he would be prepared to answer him.

MR. COCHRANE then gave notice that he would call the question to-morrow, whether the Government intended to give the noble Lord the Secretary for Foreign Affairs (Viscount Palmerston) in his place, he would beg to ask him whether any complaint had been received from the four great powers of the conduct of the foreigners here?

VISCOUNT PALMERSTON.—No such note has been received. (Hear.)

METROPOLITAN COMMISSION OF SEWERS.

SIR B. HAILE wished to ask whether any hopes could be held out that a reduction would take place in the management of the above commission? He said by returns that the receipts were £91,000, and the expenditure £67,000, while the cost of management was £21,000 annually.

VISCOUNT EBRINGTON said it ought to be remembered that the Commission of Sewers was not only an expending body, but also, necessarily, a collecting one, in order to supply the funds necessary to carry on its operations. This double function made the expense of management greater than it would otherwise be. He had looked over the last year's accounts, and he saw that the expense of collection alone exceeded £3000.

ASSESSED TAXES.

The House then went into committee on the Assessed Taxes Bill. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved the resolution for changing the mode of assessment, as based upon the number of windows, into a poundage calculated upon the annual value of houses, when above £20. After a short discussion upon details, the resolutions were agreed to.

COFFEE AND TIMBER DUTIES.

The House then resumed its consideration on the Coffee and Timber Duties. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved the preliminary resolutions necessary to the bringing in a bill enacting the changes in the above-mentioned duties, which he had indicated when explaining his finance scheme for the year. The resolution for reducing the duties from 6d. on foreign, and 4d. on colonial coffee, to 3d. per lb. in each case, had been proposed.

MR. T. BAINES opposed the motion so far as the removal of the differential duties on coffee was concerned.

MR. PALMERSTON coincided in believing that the change would seriously prejudice the interests of the coffee planters in Ceylon.

THE CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER defended his proposition, arguing that the differential duties hampered the trade and impeded the importation of superior qualities of the article. He did not believe that their removal would injure our colonists.

MR. STANLEY declared that differential duties were necessary to enable our planters to compete with the slave-holding growers in Cuba and Brazil.

MR. LABOUCHERE vindicated the change, as forming part of a commercial policy which had been fully recognized, and ought not to be reversed.

MR. WAKLEY denounced the practice of adulteration which so extensively prevailed in the coffee trade. He quoted medical opinions as to the injurious qualities of chichory, and called upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer to protect the fairdealer.

Other members having taken the same view of the question. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER relied upon the very strong professional opinions on the other side to support him in the belief that chichory was not deleterious, and he therefore persisted in pressing the resolution, which was agreed to.

MR. BARNARD then read the resolution on the timber duties, which was passed without a discussion.

The House resumed.

THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The motion for going into committee of supply on the army estimates having been put.

SIR H. LACEY EVANS referred to the decorations of the new chamber for the Commons, which he said were still in progress under the orders of the architect, in complete opposition to a resolution which had been passed by the members of that House.

MR. GREENE explained the interpretation which Mr. Barry had put upon the instructions received from the House. He did not conceive them to convey an absolute prohibition from all coloured ornaments.

THE CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated that he had sent orders to the architect to stop his ornamental works as soon as he discovered that they were still proceeding.

A miscellaneous discussion occupied some time, in the course of which Colonel RAWDON read the following explanation, which he had received from Mr. Barry:—

Mr. Barry has not been made acquainted with any declared wishes on the part of the members of the House as to the new House of Commons, and knows nothing of the existence of such a declaration collectively or individually. Mr. Barry is not persisting in carrying into effect the so-called "internal decoration" of the House, which was suggested on the 10th of February last, by the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER. He is actually content to let the architect do the full expression of the Tudor style of the design adopted by Parliament; and he is the only member of the House who has not done so, which, in a great degree, is devoted to the purposes of the new palace at Westminster, is most desirable for many reasons. A display of heraldry and suitable historic decorations has always formed an essential feature of the design and estimate of the building sanctioned by Parliament, and I have never received any intimation, either written or verbal, to forego the use of it.

After the above letter (Colonel RAWDON) thought he was justified in complaining of the terms of the pallant Colonel's motion.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, when several votes on the Army Estimates were agreed to.

The Expenses of Prosecutions Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Audit of Railway Accounts Bill was postponed till the 7th May.

The Stamp Duties Assimilation Bill passed through committee, and was reported.

THE PROPERTY-TAX BILL.

Second reading postponed to Monday, the 28th instant.

The Sale of Arsenic Bill was read a second time.

The Exchequer Bill passed through committee, and was reported.

The Indemnity Bill passed through committee, and was reported.

Adjourned at one o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

NEW WRITS.

On the motion of MR. HATYER, a new writ was ordered for Boston, in that there was a writ of Habeas Corpus, and for the city of Cork, vacant by the acceptance by Mr. Fagan of the stewardship of the Children Bureaus.

MORTALITY IN WORKHOUSES.—IRELAND.

MR. MORRELL drew attention to the mortality in the Kilrush and Ennistymon Unions, in the latter of which, in two weeks, there had been 253 deaths out of 3993 persons—a proportion unexampled, he said, in the history of charitable institutions in this country.

LORD J. RUSSELL said, the Government had heard of the great mortality prevailing in some of the unions in Ireland; but, although the facts seemed very painful, he was sorry there did not seem to be any immediate mode of preventing these evils.

SIR F. THESIGER wished to know whether any inquiry had been set on foot with respect to the state of the poor in Kilrush? The complaint was, that the law was not enforced.

COLONEL DUNNE said, the reason the poor were not supported in those districts was because the country was wasted and the property in it distributed. And, moreover, at the disposal of the poor was the property of the poor. He had to lay them out. He wished to ask the noble Lord whether the complaint made by the ratepayers of the Ennistymon union against the assistant commissioner for having made an improper report was well founded; and whether the report of Sir Ludlow O'Brien was true or not?

LORD J. RUSSELL said, not having had notice that the question of the Kilrush Union would be discussed that day, he had not referred to the papers connected with it; but it seemed to him that the duty of the Poor-law Commissioners was to state the facts as they were, and not to make any statement which would support. Their statement was, that relief had been given in the instance referred to, according to the ordinary rules of workhouses. He would be disposed to inquire into the immediate subject referred to. (Hear.)

MR. MORRELL said, the Government had been in the limits of a few distressed unions; and, though he readily allowed that the House had been liberal in the extreme in the assistance it had afforded Ireland of late, yet he thought it was the duty of Government to do something for these still suffering districts.

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Cape of Good Hope. The Governor was compelled to act on his own responsibility, and it appeared that the policy pursued towards the natives had altogether failed. He thought, under the circumstances, that the entire removal of the natives to be sent out to make inquiries on the spot was more likely to be attended with beneficial results than that which the noble Lord at the head of the Government suggested—namely, the appointment of a committee of that House. He looked upon the war which had been the consequence of the improper course of proceeding adopted by Sir H. Smith towards the natives as one of a very serious and alarming character, for, although with a force of 5000 men, he was a prisoner in William Town. He was the only channel of information which the Government possessed, and he was the only channel of information which the Government possessed, and he was the only channel of information which the Government possessed.

LORD J. RUSSELL denied the conduct of Sir H. Smith, and, sketching the history of the colony, showed that Sir Harry was only following up a policy which had been previously carried out and acted upon by former governors. The war which had recently broken out was similar in character to former wars, and could not, therefore, be attributed to any changes of policy on the part of Sir Harry Smith, who was charged by some parties with having acted tyrannically towards the natives, while by others he was blamed for being too lenient. The point upon which they required to have an inquiry was as to the policy to be pursued in the colony, which could be best considered by a select committee; and he therefore moved, as an amendment to the motion of Mr. Adesley, that a select committee be appointed to inquire into the relations between this country and the Caffre and other tribes on our South African frontier.

MR. V. SMITH objected both to the motion and the amendment, being of opinion that the matter was one which should lie entirely in the hands of the Executive.

MR. F. SCOTT, in supporting the amendment of Lord John Russell, said he regarded it in the light of a censure upon the Colonial Office. MR. MACRAE argued that no blame was to be attributed to Sir H. Smith or his subordinates for the war which had broken out, but that the Government, always attendant upon intercourse between civilized and savage nations, and not the result of bad government.

MR. GLADSTONE said that he might doubtless be evily attending the commerce between civilized and savage communities, but that must be obviated or removed altogether by prudent management. He thought there were strong objections to the appointment of a Parliamentary committee, one of which was, that it went to shift the responsibility from the Executive, to which it properly belonged. The object of the Government was not to make an inquiry in the present case; and there was yet another evil—that the appointment of a committee would hang the subject up for a period of one or two years, and would come on for discussion when the emergency had wholly passed away. It was a step in a wrong and dangerous direction, for it was to place the blame on the Government on the spot, and experience proved that select committees were bad instruments for disentangling colonial embarrassments.

After some observations from LORD MANDEVILLE, Colonel THOMSON, and SIR E. N. BOXTON.

MR. ROEBUCK said, it was a folly to talk of justice to the natives when the first thing they did was to take their country away from them, and when they were now about to exterminate them altogether. It was a hypocritical pretence to say that there was any other object than the extermination of the natives. It had been the case wherever the white man placed his foot by the side of that of the brown man; and it was well it should be so, for he admitted the validity of the excuse—that they were about to plant in those savage settlements a superior intelligence. But there was an absurdity in pretending to blame the savages for protecting their rights, or to talk of treating them with justice and humanity, when we commenced with a violation of justice, and proceeded onward in violation of both justice and humanity. He could not understand the policy of the noble Lord in abdicating his functions by throwing on a committee the responsibility of what was to be done in the Cape. If his Government was too weak to enable him to resist a motion which encroached upon the proper business of the Executive, he should at once resign the reins of Government, instead of transferring them to a committee of that House.

MR. LABOUCHERE said the Government was justified in the course it pursued by former precedents almost numberless, many of which he enumerated, and proceeded to contend that it was the duty of the Government to watch over and protect the aborigines from the aggressions of the colonists. He opposed the sending out a committee, as calculated to weaken the Government, and to place the Government at the very time when it was requisite to strengthen and sustain it. The object of the committee would be, not so much to inquire into the disputes which led to the war, as to consider and report upon the best policy to be adopted with respect to the future of the frontier to be maintained with justice and equity, therefore, the House would aid the Government by the appointment of the committee which had been moved for by the noble Lord at the head of the Government.

MR. HUME contended that the Cape colonists should be allowed to manage their own affairs, which they would do without asking for assistance from this country. MR. J. BELL condemned the sentiments expressed by Mr. Roebuck as unchristian and untrue, and insisted that the responsibility laid down by the noble and learned gentleman should be repudiated by every man possessed of kind, humane, just, and proper feeling.

MR. S. HAZARD said the precedents quoted by Mr. Labouchere were not cases at all in point; but, without reference at all to precedents, he denied it that the present case was one which should be referred to a committee. Of the two courses, a committee was the better, but he was opposed to both, as tending to cripple the authority and proceedings of the Government. MR. BOOTH said the Government had in this instance shown sufficient energy in dealing with this emergency, and he would therefore give them his vote with great pleasure.

MR. HAWES supported the necessity of appointing a committee; and, in reference to what had fallen from Mr. Roebuck, said he believed it was quite possible to colonize without such colonization leading to the extermination of the natives.

MR. ADESBLEY shortly replied.

The House then divided, and the numbers were:—
For the original motion 59
Against it 129
Majority 70

The House again divided on the amendment of Lord J. Russell, which now became a question of confidence, and the numbers were:—
For the motion 123
Against it 60
Majority 63

LORD J. RUSSELL's motion was consequently agreed to.

LAW OF MORTMAIN.

On the motion of MR. HEADLAM, a select committee was appointed to consider the policy of extending the Law of Mortmain, so as to include personal estate, and generally to consider whether any alteration should be made in the law as to affidavits testamentary or other dispensations in favour of religious, charitable, or permanent objects.

LORD H. VANE obtained leave to bring in a bill to abolish the fees paid to county and other coroners, and for providing for the payment of such coroners by salaries.

SMALL TENEMENTS RATING ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The House went into committee on this bill; and several clauses, moved by MR. ELLIS, MR. HALEY, and MR. RICE, were brought up and added to the bill. The House then resumed, and the Chairman reported progress.

COLONIES.

The adjourned debates on the Colonies were postponed.

ASSESSED TAXES ACT.

The report of the committee on this act was brought up and agreed to, as was also the report on the Coffee and Timber Duties Act.

The report of the resolutions passed in committee of supply were brought up and agreed to.

The Exchequer Bills Bill and the Indemnity Bill were each reported.

The House, at one o'clock, adjourned for the Easter recess, to Monday, the 28th instant.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF VICTORIA BRIDGE, GLASGOW.

On Wednesday, the 9th instant, the interesting ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of Victoria Bridge, which is to occupy the site of the old Stockwell Bridge, and is already somewhat advanced in erection, took place in presence of a vast assemblage of the citizens of Glasgow, and numerous parties from adjacent localities, and came off with great eclat.

About mid-day the principal streets presented a scene of unusual gaiety and bustle, and those leading to the Bridge became densely thronged by well-dressed people. At the Bridge large platforms were erected, for the accommodation of those engaged in the ceremony.

From all the public buildings floated the union-jack. Numerous private dwellings were also decorated with flags, and the ships in the harbour were decked out with a profusion of pennants belonging to every civilized nation on the globe. Some idea of the length of the procession, three abreast, may be formed when we state that it took forty minutes to pass a given point; and when the foremost in the procession were advanced into Buchanan-street, the rear were still in High-street, occupying a space of fully a mile.

The large stalk went attached to the works now going on was gaily escorted to bottom with a spiral band of evergreens, and was surmounted by a flagstaff fixed on its summit, from which waved the ample folds of an immense union-jack.

The various civic bodies and the lodges having heard an eloquent sermon in the Cathedral, then formed in procession with the lodges to the Bridge site. The foundation-stone was then laid by the Duke of Atholl, with full Masonic ceremonies, which were concluded amidst enthusiastic cheers.

At the City-hall banquet, Mr. Walker, the engineer, stated that the Victoria Bridge would be 80 feet, or a few inches wider than the Glasgow Bridge, and 6 feet wider than New London Bridge; so that Glasgow would be believed, have the two widest arched bridges of any city or town in Britain. He might state that the number and spans of arches must be controlled by the height of the banks of the river. If these were low, arches of great span would either, by their lowness at the point of springing, or their height in the middle of the span, make the river near the sides inconvenient for navigation, or the approach too steep for land traffic. Mr. Walker explained this by reference to the drawing that was exhibited in the room. The centre arch of Victoria Bridge would be 80 feet, the arches on each side 76 feet, and the two land arches 67 feet, being a clear water-way of 266 feet.

THE BRASSEY TESTIMONIAL.

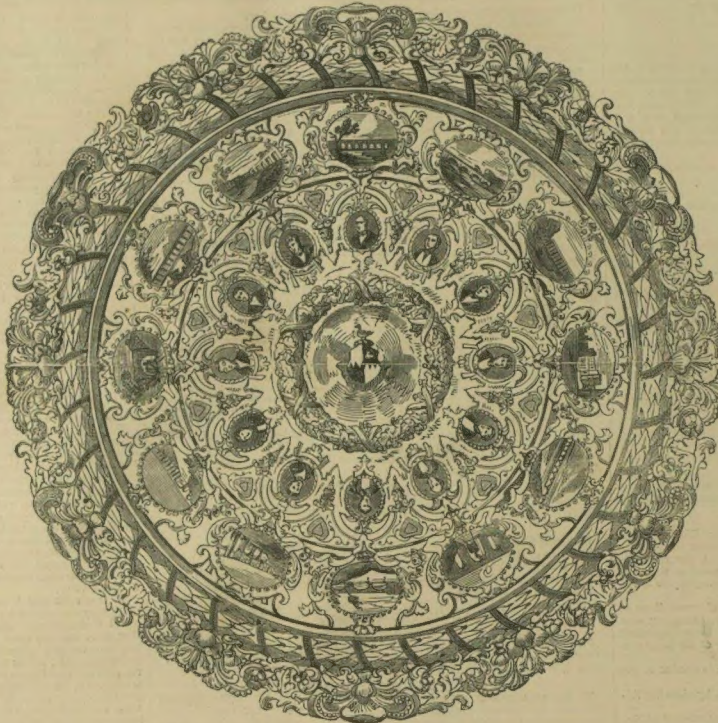
This magnificent and perfectly original gift the presentation of which was briefly noticed in our Journal of last week) consists of a silver-gilt shield, 26 inches diameter, weighing nearly 500 ounces, its ornamentation being in the style of Louis XIV., or a period somewhat more recent. The centre of the shield, surrounded with an elaborate wreath of oak leaves, contains the inscription, and the arms of Brassey, as derived from an uninterrupted line of ancestry dating from the Brasseys of Bulkeley, in county Chester, 1340. The next portion of the circle, which is concave in form, is divided into twelve arched niches, richly sculptured, from the key-stone of which are suspended medallions containing miniatures of the engineers under whom Mr. Brassey has executed railway works. Above these arches, on the flat margin of the shield, and immediately over the portraits, are twelve other oval tablets, each one being a miniature picture of some great work of the respective engineers before mentioned. Beyond these views, and forming the outer edge of the shield, is a beautiful chaplet of laurel leaves, divided by thirty-six bands, or ribbons, each bearing the name of one of Mr. Brassey's agents, also enamelled on gold. The whole, therefore, forming a perfect epitome of characters and events connected with Mr. Brassey's career as a contractor. The embellishments are as follows; viz.—

Portraits (all enamelled on gold): 1. G. Stephenson, 2. R. Stephenson, 3. Locke, 4. W. Cubitt, 5. Brunel, 6. Bidder, 7. Rendel, 8. Robertson, 9. Errington, 10. J. Cubitt, 11. Dockray, 12. Bruff.

Views (all enamelled on gold) in connexion with each of the foregoing; viz. 1. Grand Junction (Mr. Brassey's first contract), 2. Chester Station (Chester and Holyhead), 3. South-Western (Windsor), 4. Great Northern (Welwyn Viaduct), 5. (Not yet completed), 6. North Staffordshire (Harecastle Tunnel), 7. Cheshire Junction (Frodham Bridge), 8. Chester and Shrewsbury (Des Viaduct), 9. Caledonian (Eden Viaduct, Carlisle), 10. Great Northern (Ouse Bridge), 11. Buckinghamshire (Brockley Bridge), 12. Eastern Union (Manningtree Viaduct).

The whole was designed by Mr. H. P. Burt, Mr. Brassey's London agent; modelled by Mr. W. F. Spencer; and executed by Messrs. Garrard, of the Haymarket.

* Mr. Brunel's portrait is completed, but the view which should have accompanied it is not yet finished.



THE BRASSEY TESTIMONIAL.

The Portraits were enamelled on gold by Mr. Simpson, miniature painter to her Majesty.

The Views were executed by Mr. Auld, under the management of Mr. Newenham, and enamelled on gold by Mr. Simpson.

In addition to the above, the Testimonials consisted of portraits, full length, of Mr. and Mrs. Brassey, by Newenham, and an Engraving of the former by Zobel; and also a Ruby Goblet, properly emblazoned and ornamented, being similar to his Royal Highness Prince Albert's cup at York. The entire cost of the Testimonial is nearly £2000.

The presentation of this superb testimonial took place at the London Coffee-house, on the 2d inst., after an excellent dinner; Mr. H. P. Burt, Mr. Brassey's London agent, in the chair; supported on the right by Mr. Brassey, Mr. Brunel,

Mr. R. Rendell, Mr. Bidder, Mr. R. Stephenson, M.P.; and on the left by Mr. Cubitt, President of the Institution of Civil Engineers, Mr. Locke, M.P., Mr. Jackson, M.P., &c.; together with nearly 300 of Mr. Brassey's agents, superintendents, friends, and workmen.

The cloth having been removed, and the usual loyal toasts having been disposed of,

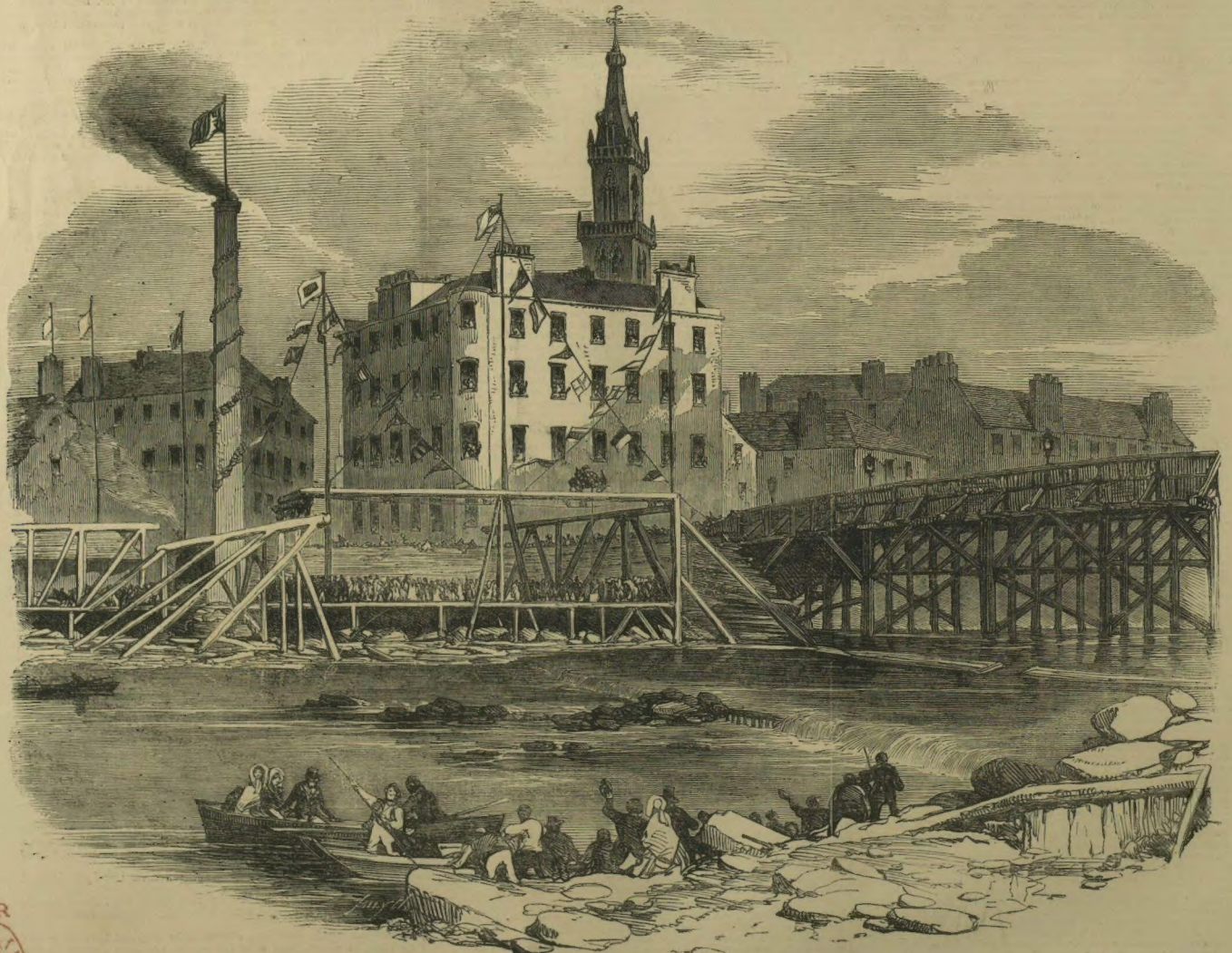
The Chairman said, that, in requesting Mr. Brassey to accept the testimonial which they were about to offer him, he might be permitted to say that that gentleman had engaged in works of enormous magnitude, of the greatest extent in money value, and of the highest importance in a national point of view, that probably any one man had been engaged in. If he were to speak of what he had done in railways alone, he would have to enumerate about a thousand miles of road, and the number of men who had been employed on these works would far exceed any estimate he could then make. One great thing in connexion with all Mr. Brassey's contracts was, that all the men he had employed had been duly paid. He would not speak of the men of science who were there to do honour to their guest, for his duty was to call attention to the claims of Mr. Brassey in the various classes who had been dependent upon him, and who were desirous of expressing their sense of the tangible advantages which that connexion had conferred upon them. But he might add that Mr. Brassey had obtained the confidence of the principal engineers of the kingdom, and all of them were satisfied when they had him to carry out their work. In the ledger of the merchant, too, no man had more wages at his command than Mr. Brassey; and at the Bank his paper was always good. The agents, the sub-contractors, and all who were engaged under him, were always confident, for they knew he had the greatest consideration for them. And the "navvies" invariably said, "We have worked for many a master, but Brassey is the man for us." He called upon them, in return for the benefits they had derived from their connexion with Mr. Brassey, who for twenty years had devoted his attention to their interests, to join him in drinking to that gentleman's health.

Mr. G. Meakin, as the senior agent, was then allowed upon to make the presentation in due form; which was accompanied by an appropriate address in confirmation of all that the chairman had expressed in behalf of Mr. Brassey's claims to the grateful consideration of his numerous staff.

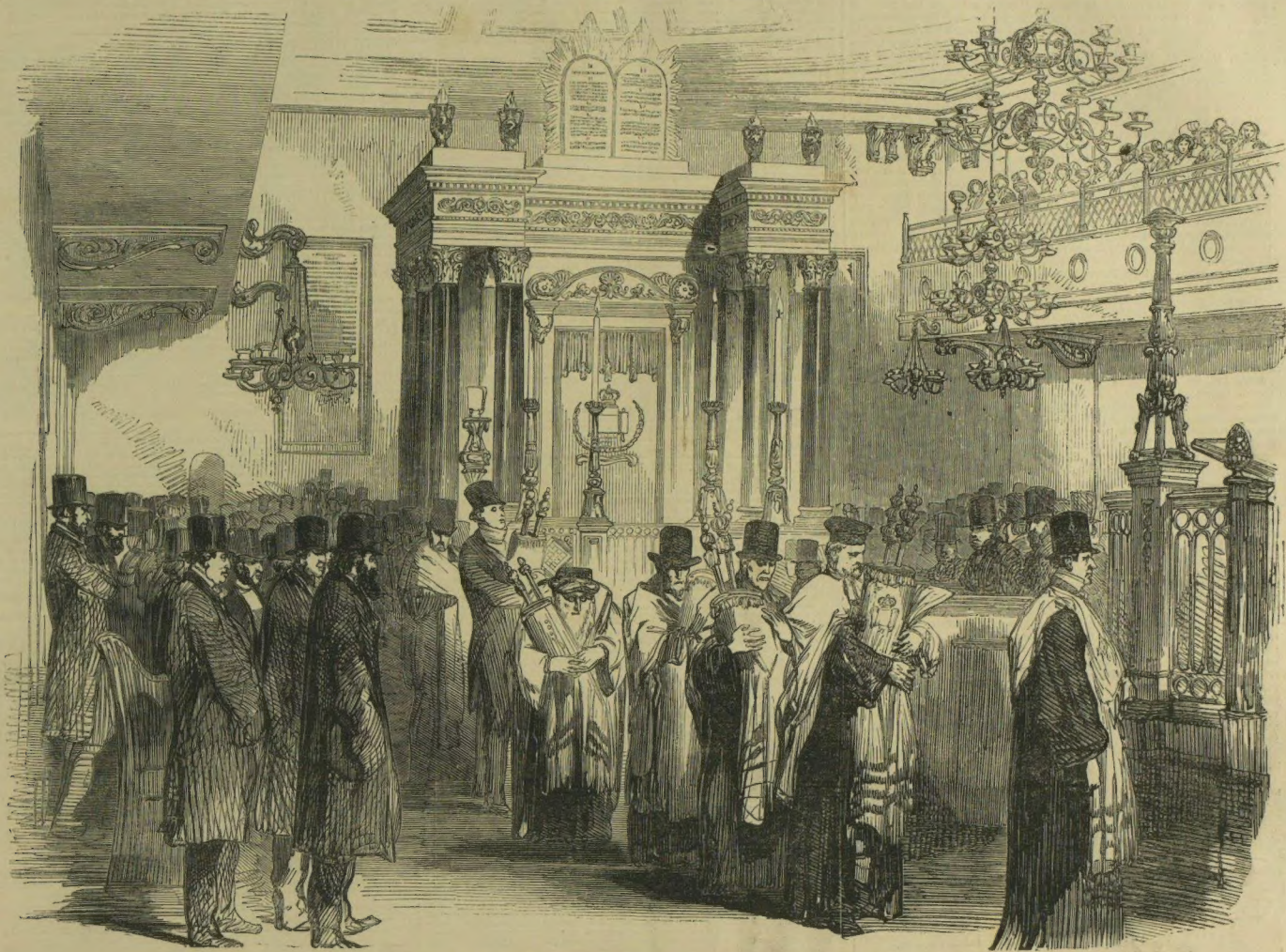
Mr. Brassey's health having been drunk with due honours, that gentleman, in returning thanks, said that the greatest pleasure the success he had achieved gave him was that it had been the means of raising others to a higher position than that in which they had been when he first met them. He felt highly honoured on this occasion, that those who had contributed to his welfare, and happily to their own, should be combining with some of the highest professional talent of which the country could boast to pay him so high a compliment.

Mr. Jackson, M.P., proposed the next toast, "The Railway Engineers present." He alluded to the great genius which characterised the engineers of this country; and, referring to the position of many of high station, spoke of the advantages which this country presented over most others in the opportunities it afforded for men to rise from the lowest ranks to the middle, and even the highest. It should be a subject of pride to this country, that not only Europe, but all the world, acknowledged our superiority in railway enterprise. Within the last month the Pacha of Egypt had thought fit to give Mr. Stephenson a carte blanche to execute a railway in his territory. He had refused it to the company who had proposed it; but that he had confided the work to a British engineer, was a just tribute to the genius of this country. Again, Belgium, France, Spain, Italy, and Africa—all were indebted to English engineers for their great railway works. The hon. gentleman concluded by proposing "The health of those Engineers who had honoured Mr. Brassey with their presence."

Mr. Cubitt returned thanks. Several other appropriate toasts were given, and the company separated at a late hour.



LAYING THE FIRST STONE OF THE VICTORIA BRIDGE, GLASGOW



CONSECRATION OF THE JEWISH SYNAGOGUE, ST. ALBANS-PLACE, ST. JAMES'S.

CONSECRATION OF THE WESTERN SYNAGOGUE.

On Sunday afternoon, the Western Synagogue, St. Albans-place, St. James's, was consecrated, in consequence of its having undergone complete repair and internal decoration. The building, which was originally erected in 1826, is of an oblong form, with a gallery across the lower end, and two narrow side galleries running throughout the whole length of the edifice. Inside, the ark stands on a kind of dais, approached by steps, at the further end of the building fronting the entrance, and is surmounted by two tablets inscribed, in Hebrew, with the initiatory words of each of the Commandments: on this occasion, was added a

curtain of crimson velvet and gold, bearing an inscription, in Hebrew, stating it to have been presented by the ladies of the congregation. The reading-desk and the choir are situate midway between the ark and the entrance. The interior was brilliantly illuminated with wax lights from richly-gilt chandeliers. The whole effect was exceedingly striking. The galleries were exclusively occupied by elegantly dressed ladies, whilst the floor of the building was appropriated to the male portion of the congregation. Amongst the audience we noticed Sir Moses Montefiore; the Rev. the Rabbi Abraham Belais, one of the ecclesiastical clergies of the Spanish and Portuguese congregation; the Rev. W. D. Marks, chief minister of the West London Synagogue of British Jews,

the Rev. Mr. Barnett, of St. Helen's Synagogue, City (who officiated as reader); and Messrs. Aaron Goldsmid, S. L. De Symons, S. A. Hart, R.A., J. Barned, S. Solomon, of Poland-street; J. Dyte, Z. Jessel, J. P. Salomons, S. A. Kisch, &c. The choir from St. Helen's Synagogue attended, and at intervals sang several beautiful chants in a highly creditable manner, under the leadership of Mr. M. Moss, master of the choir of the New Synagogue.

The consecration service, conducted by the Rev. the Chief Rabbi, Dr. Adler, assisted by the Rev. Mr. L. Levy, commenced shortly after four o'clock. The Chief Rabbi, followed by the wardens and other honorary officers of the congregation, among whom were Sir Moses Montefiore and



"HALT-SMUGGLERS."—PAINTED BY H. F. PARKER.—EXHIBITION OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTION.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

the Venerable Rabbi Belals (upwards of ninety years of age), brought the Rolls of the Law to the door of the Synagogue, where, standing under a canopy, the Rabbi exclaimed, "Open unto me the gates of righteousness: I will enter them, and praise the Lord!" The doors being opened, the Rabbi and the rest entered in procession, with the rolls in their arms, saying, "How goodly are thy tents, O Jacob! thy tabernacles, O Israel! O Lord! I have ever loved the habitation of thy house, and the dwelling-place of thy glory. We will come into thy tabernacle, and worship at thy footstool." The procession, followed by the boys and girls from the charity-school, entered the Synagogue, then advanced to the ark, and, during which the reader and choir sang "Blessed be he who cometh in the name of the Lord: we bless you from the house of the Lord. Enter into his gates with thanksgiving, into his courts with praise." He then perambulated slowly round the Synagogue seven times, the congregation standing the while, and appropriate psalms were chanted during each circuit by the readers and the chorists. I have never before seen the procession thus placed his roll in the ark, followed by each of the rest in his turn. This done, they returned to their seats, the choir chanting the psalm beginning "The earth is the Lord's, and the fulness thereof; the world, and they that dwell therein." The offerings towards the repairs and decorations were then announced, among which was the sum of £50 given by Sir Moses Montefiore.

The afternoon service followed, and after that an eloquent sermon by the Chief Rabbi. The service terminated at seven o'clock. The repairs, &c., have been executed under the direction of Mr. C. F. Malby, architect, Leadenhall-street.

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTION, PORTLAND GALLERY. Every season appears to increase the number of exhibitions of contemporary art, and the means of exhibiting the productions of living artists before the public. Extending downwards from the Royal Academy, there now stretches a long series of minor exhibitions, some of them devoted to departments of art; others owing their origin to the not very uncommon splits and quarrels which prevail in the artistic world; the nucleus of others formed of the rejected by exhibitions of previous standing; the principal contributors to others, again, being young artists, often of talent and promise, who are desirous to place their works before the public. Extending downwards from the Royal Academy, there now stretches a long series of minor exhibitions, some of them devoted to departments of art; others owing their origin to the not very uncommon splits and quarrels which prevail in the artistic world; the nucleus of others formed of the rejected by exhibitions of previous standing; the principal contributors to others, again, being young artists, often of talent and promise, who are desirous to place their works before the public. Extending downwards from the Royal Academy, there now stretches a long series of minor exhibitions, some of them devoted to departments of art; others owing their origin to the not very uncommon splits and quarrels which prevail in the artistic world; the nucleus of others formed of the rejected by exhibitions of previous standing; the principal contributors to others, again, being young artists, often of talent and promise, who are desirous to place their works before the public.

So much for the general character of the Exhibition: it occupies three good-sized rooms, a fourth, small, being devoted to water-colour sketches. We reserve our details of the pictures for next week. Meanwhile, we engrave one of the best works—Mr. H. P. Parker's "Half—Smugglers." The drawing is good, and the grouping of the figures natural and effective; while the background of Kentish and Sussex coast scenery is painted with great truth, and a fine feeling for air and distance.

SECOND EDITION OF THE VOLUMES OF THE NATIONAL ILLUSTRATED LIBRARY. The First Issue now being all sold, ANOTHER EDITION IS IN THE PRESS, and will be ready for sale on TUESDAY NEXT, APRIL 22, at 10 o'clock. Orders received by all Booksellers. 2s. 6d. per Vol.; post free, 3s. Office, 198, Strand.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	1	2	3	4	5

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—First Appearance of Signor LABACIA. Mlle DUPREZ as ADINA. It is respectfully announced, that on THURSDAY, APRIL 24, when will be repeated Signor LABACIA's Opera, *LE PRINCE D'AMORE*, Adina, Mlle DUPREZ as ADINA. It is respectfully announced, that on THURSDAY, APRIL 24, when will be repeated Signor LABACIA's Opera, *LE PRINCE D'AMORE*, Adina, Mlle DUPREZ as ADINA. It is respectfully announced, that on THURSDAY, APRIL 24, when will be repeated Signor LABACIA's Opera, *LE PRINCE D'AMORE*, Adina, Mlle DUPREZ as ADINA.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—GRAND EXTRA NIGHT. It is respectfully announced, that a GRAND EXTRA NIGHT will take place on THURSDAY, APRIL 24, when will be repeated Signor LABACIA's Opera, *LE PRINCE D'AMORE*, Adina, Mlle DUPREZ as ADINA. It is respectfully announced, that on THURSDAY, APRIL 24, when will be repeated Signor LABACIA's Opera, *LE PRINCE D'AMORE*, Adina, Mlle DUPREZ as ADINA.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—First Appearance of Signor MARIO. First Night of *LE HUGUENOTS*.—The Directors have the honour to announce, on TUESDAY NEXT, APRIL 22, at 7 o'clock, the first appearance of Signor MARIO, who will be supported by Mlle DUPREZ as ADINA. It is respectfully announced, that on THURSDAY, APRIL 24, when will be repeated Signor LABACIA's Opera, *LE PRINCE D'AMORE*, Adina, Mlle DUPREZ as ADINA.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Lecesse and Manager, Mr. JAMES ANDERSON. Mr. James Anderson begs to announce to the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, that he has determined upon the following grand REDUCTION in the Half-price, to be 1s. 6d.; Half-price, to 1s. 3d.; and to 1s. 1d. for the first night of the Half-price. Private Boxes, reduced from 15s. to 12s. 6d.; from 12s. 6d. to 10s.; from 10s. to 8s. 6d.; from 8s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.; from 7s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.; from 6s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; from 5s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; from 4s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; from 3s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.; from 2s. 6d. to 1s. 6d.; from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 3d.; from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 1d.; from 1s. 1d. to 1s.; from 1s. to 6d.; from 6d. to 3d.; from 3d. to 2d.; from 2d. to 1d.; from 1d. to 1/2d.; from 1/2d. to 1/4d.; from 1/4d. to 1/8d.; from 1/8d. to 1/16d.; from 1/16d. to 1/32d.; from 1/32d. to 1/64d.; from 1/64d. to 1/128d.; from 1/128d. to 1/256d.; from 1/256d. to 1/512d.; from 1/512d. to 1/1024d.; from 1/1024d. to 1/2048d.; from 1/2048d. to 1/4096d.; from 1/4096d. to 1/8192d.; from 1/8192d. to 1/16384d.; from 1/16384d. to 1/32768d.; from 1/32768d. to 1/65536d.; from 1/65536d. to 1/131072d.; from 1/131072d. to 1/262144d.; from 1/262144d. to 1/524288d.; from 1/524288d. to 1/1048576d.; from 1/1048576d. to 1/2097152d.; from 1/2097152d. to 1/4194304d.; from 1/4194304d. to 1/8388608d.; 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METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observat Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer was 29.838. The temper was low throughout the week, and the mean on each day was less than average of the same day in ten years. This decrease, taking one day with other, was about 4 degrees. The mean temperature of the week was 40.3 The wind was generally north or north-east.



THE GREAT EXHIBITION BUILDING, IN, HYDE-PARK.—SKETCHED FROM KENSINGTON-GARDENS BRIDGE.

EASTER AND THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

THE Easter holidays will be this year supplied with an additional lion, in the mighty Building in Hyde-Park; not, indeed, that the mass of holiday-makers can hope to penetrate the portals, to all but the favoured few as impregnable as the guarded gates of the citadel of Badajoz, or that they will have the wildest chance of even a passing glance into that interior in which the ingenuity and the skill of the world is now rearing the great industrial trophy of the age; but, at all events, there is the Building itself, palatable not merely to the favoured few, or the lucky holders of season tickets, but patent to the investigation of the scores of thousands who, during the approaching holidays, will probably swarm round Mr. Paxton's transparent palace. The 1st of May will, no doubt, see a magnificent pageant. All the west of London will be one flutter of curiosity and admiration; but in the remoter districts of the north, the south, and the east, there will hardly be anything like a general holiday. It is not often that we can afford to fling the great social industrial machine out of gear. Our non-working days are few and far between, hallowed all of them by old use and wont, and forming one of the best legacies of our ancestors. The principal of the yearly era in question is now at hand, and it will, no doubt, be taken advantage of by tens of thousands for the inspection—outside, at least—of the Crystal Palace. The far-spreading wastes of Ilington and the north, the vast outlying district east of the City, known only to people of "the world" by the flying trips sometimes undertaken across the roofs and among the chimney-pots, when the summer time is bright, and whitebait in its glory at Blackwall; the not less important southern districts, spreading to the very roof of the Surrey hills—all these great metropolitan regions will, during the ensuing holidays, pour forth their masses, eager to behold, for the first time perhaps, the great modern marvel of iron and glass, now all but completed, and rapidly being stocked with the wonderful "plenishing" which will crowd it.

During the last few days immense progress has been made in every department, constructive and exhibitiv. Mr. Owen Jones has all but completed his decorations. Stalls are rising as if by magic; many of them perfect industrial temples, got up with the most finished taste and the most liberal outlay, and, of course, to be correspondingly garnished. It has not been, however, until now, at the last moment, that the trees which formed so great an obstacle, and so complete an eyesore to the symmetry of the Building, have been got rid of. They were allowed to remain, our readers will recollect, at the outset, in consequence of the idea being generally entertained that the Crystal Palace would not be a permanent structure; but that, the Exhibition over, and the excitement burned out, it would vanish like the "exhalation of a vapour." This notion, however, soon weakened and died away. The more the merits of the Building were perceived—the more its singular and unwonted features were understood—the more its artistic symmetry and mathematical proportion and fitness were appreciated, the more rapidly the notion grew, that common sense would revolt at the idea of pulling down a structure showing such beauty and such skill, and affording such notable proof that at length the world was about to make a step in architecture. The trees then were universally felt and admitted to be nuisances. They cumbered not only the ground, but the space above the ground. Their intrusion was as impertinent as it was ungraceful, and loud was the cry raised for the application of axe and saw. We take our time, however—doing nothing quickly (unless it was to build the Crystal Palace)—and weeks and months elapsed, and the old elms stood firm amid their unwonted encircling, very much surprised, as we may presume, at the scene of bustle and confusion around them, until at length the long-called-for mandate went forth, the woodman was instructed "not to spare that tree," and crash went the axe to the roots.

Saturday, the 19th, is announced as the last day upon which goods for exhibition will be allowed to remain unpacked. If the owners do not attend at or before that time to unwrap their contributions, the Commission and its agents will relieve them of the trouble, and proceed to take the task upon themselves. The last day for the reception of goods is past, and the illustration appended gives some idea of what a busy day it was. Along Piccadilly the procession of waggons dashed unwearily on from morn till eve, disappearing in the all-absorbing jaws of the Labour Palace, where employes by the score, and porters and assistants by the hundred, hospitably received the never-ending consignments, and welcomed them to their place of destination. All fear of a postponement or of a premature rising of the curtain is now over. The 1st of May will be the day. The glories of a



THE GREAT EXHIBITION BUILDING.—CUTTING DOWN TREES IN THE NORTH TRANSEPT.

State procession, the arrangements for which will, no doubt, be of the most elaborate description, will inaugurate the festival. Her Majesty, attended by all the great officers of State, and girt with all the trappings and insignia of Royalty, will proceed personally to fling open the doors of the most marvellous Palace upon earth; and the bravery of the show will, no doubt, correspond with the grandeur and significance of the occasion.

The transept is now rapidly filling with its magnificent decorations: sculptured stone and bronze; machines, so beautiful in their workmanship and so perfect in their finish, as almost to take rank among works of art; fountains and models; elaborate triumphs of carving and device. With such productions as these—semi-artistic, semi-industrial—the grand central corridor of the Palace will be appropriately set off. Meantime, the unpacking and arranging of the more subsidiary and individually less striking goods, the drawing up in battle array of what we may call the "rank and file" of the Exhibition, proceeds most prosperously. Russia, we believe, is a little behind hand, in consequence of the frost blockade still continuing round her coasts, but allowances will, we trust, be made for such exceptional cases. The show from America will, we hear, prin-

cipally consist of agricultural implements and raw material. The fact is characteristic and significant of an empire the greatest proportion of which itself has yet hardly emerged from the condition of raw material. The American exhibitors have, until lately, been backward, but, now that they have got rid of their differences and fairly buckled to work, a notable specimen of the national quality of go-aheadism may reasonably be looked for.

In the Crystal Palace at Hyde-Park, then, the Easter visitors will see the last wonder of the world. The expression is often used with sufficient carelessness and vagueness. But, certainly, if we recollect that the largest building forming one compact and symmetrical whole, upon the earth, has been constructed of a material, hitherto upon a grand scale at all events absolutely untried, and in a space of time which is often exceeded by that required for the erection of a paltry group of common-place bricked cottages—the enregistration of the Crystal Palace in the respectable old bend-roll of marvels in question appears to be anything but unreasonable or inappropriate. Mr. Disraeli, in one of his novels, when alluding to our architecture—if, indeed, we are impudent enough to describe as



THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—LAST DAY OF RECEIVING GOODS.

At a recent sale in the Irish Encumbered Estates' Court, part of a property in Mayo, 304 acres in exthet, was purchased for £525, hardly £1 15s. per acre. This is not double the upset price of land in Vancouver's Island.

"Letter to John Bull, Esq., on Affairs connected with his Landed Property, and those who live thereon." By Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton. Chapman and Hall, Piccadilly.



MR. R. BETHEL, Q.C., M.P. FOR AYLESBURY.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY ALBURN.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE)

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN.

PERFORMANCE OF ACTS FOR DEGREES IN MUSIC.

THE theatre of the Irish University presented, a few days ago, a scene of unusual interest. The Board of Trinity College having resolved, at the request of the University Choral Society, to confer the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor in Music on Mr. Robert Prescott Stewart, conductor to the society, and organist of Trinity College Chapel, and of the Cathedral of Christ Church, Wednesday, the 15th instant, was appointed as the day on which that gentleman was to publicly perform the Acta required for the Degrees. The University Choral Society was established in the year 1837, for the cultivation of vocal music in Trinity College, and for nearly five years Mr. Stewart has filled the office of conductor in the most efficient and satisfactory manner. During this period, also, at a concert promoted by that society for the relief of the poor of the city, he conducted a band and chorus of 250 performers, chiefly members of the different musical societies of Dublin. As a token of the gratitude felt by the Choral Society for the services Mr. Stewart had rendered them, and of their admiration for the genius he had displayed, the society memorialised the board to confer the above degrees on their conductor, with a remission of the University fees, all other expenses being defrayed by the Choral Society. The members also determined to assist in the performance of the exercise which Mr. Stewart had composed for the occasion. Many of the leading artists of Dublin at the same time volunteered their services, and preparations were accordingly made for performing the acts in a manner and style which had never been attempted before. Mr. Stewart is indeed well entitled to every honour or distinction of the kind. Brought up in the school of the ancient Cathedral of Christ Church, in which the celebrated Stevenson had also received his education, from an early period of his life he evinced most decided ability. His celebrity as an organist is not confined to the sister kingdom, and his compositions bid fair to give him a high position among the musical writers of the day. In the year 1846 he produced a full Cathedral service, written in the strict and severe style of the 16th and 17th centuries; and another, in the florid style of a later period, which, in the words of the *University Magazine* for this month, "has placed Mr. Stewart in a position second to none of his contemporaries," was last week performed as the act for his Bachelor's degree. In 1848 a piece of his composition obtained the St. German prize, and his part-songs, which gained the two Novello prizes in January and February last, were adjudged to him from among a host of competitors of different nations. But it is on the exercise for the Doctor's degree that his fame

for the present may rest. It is an elaborate realisation of that splendid subject, the 107th Psalm. The words are of a serene spirit, and afforded full scope for the effect which Mr. Stewart has produced. It opens with a double chorus in C, in eight real parts (as required for the doctorate), *andante maestoso* set to the first verse; and at the second verse it breaks into a fugue of a joyous description. This is followed through some verses by a soprano solo. At the third verse, "He led them forth," written in A minor allegro, the principal theme is bold, expressing confidence, while the bass marches forward majestically. At the words, "He brought them out of darkness," the instrumentation is admirably wrought, vividly imitating the sound to the sense. This leads to the charming passage in F *andante*, which is frequently heard through the composition, "Oh, that men would therefore praise the Lord." A bass recitative follows at the 16th, 33rd, and 34th verses, accompanied by chords on the brass instruments, giving a most truthful interpretation to the psalmist. This breaks into a chorus descriptive of a storm, portrayed in the 25th and 26th verses. The storm clears away at the recitative for soprano, "So when they cried unto the Lord," &c., and an *andantino* movement in 6-8 time of a melodious and gentle character succeeds, descriptive of the stilling of the waves. The instrumentation of both these choruses is masterly and finely contrasted. This is again succeeded by the soprano solo (accompanied by chords) *allegro molto*, "Then are they glad." Again, the theme, "Oh that men would therefore praise the Lord," is heard; and a *maestoso* succeeds, followed by a choral recitative in which each class of voices is separately heard, declaring in succession the various works of God, in the words of the 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th and 37th verses. A tenor solo, to the 39th, 40th, and 41st verses, comes now of a different character from anything else in the work, the *andante* being in E minor, and the allegro in E major, in which latter, at the words "makest him households like a flock of sheep," the flute is made prominent in a sort of pastoral style. The chorus breaks in with a bold modulation to the key of C, with which the work opened, and is now concluded. This is Handel's, constructed in massive harmony, set to the last verse, so suggestive of reflection—"Who is wise will ponder these things; and they shall understand the loving-kindness of the Lord." Whilst the fashionable auditory were assembling in the theatre, a scene of the greatest interest was engaging the attention of those most deeply interested in the proceedings of the day.

The Lord Chief Justice (Vice-President), the Lord Chancellor, the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of St. Patrick's, and the other Members of the University Choral Society, assembled in the Commons Hall, about half-past two, when the Professor of Music to the University was called forward, and the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Justice read to Professor Smith a congratulatory address, and at its close begged his acceptance of the academical dress of a Doctor in Music. The worthy Professor having read his reply, was invested with the magnificent robe. It is a rich white figured damask silk gown, lined and faced with crimson satin; the sleeves wide and open, turned up with crimson satin; a double hood of white damask silk lined with crimson satin, and a black velvet round cap.

The Lord Chief Justice next read an address to Dr. Stewart, conductor to the University Choral Society, and presented him with the academical dress of a Doctor of Music. Doctor Stewart replied, and the robe was placed upon him; it is similar, in every respect, to that of the Professor. Those who took part in these interesting proceedings then formed a procession, and walked to the theatre in full academical, with hoods. On the procession arriving at the theatre, the performance commenced. The orchestra numbered 120 persons, and was composed of the performing members of the society, the leading artists of Dublin, and several amateurs of high rank and station, among whom we observed some of the clergy of Christ Church Cathedral. The execution of the different vocalists and instrumentalists was every way worthy of the subject; and the eminent artists who assisted on the occasion fully sustained their high professional reputation. At the conclusion, the vast audience assembled in the theatre dispersed, highly gratified with the proceedings of the day—a day such as was never before witnessed within the walls of Trinity College.

THE LATE MR. PARRY.

THE late Mr. Parry, whose decease was announced in our columns last week, was born at Denbigh, in North Wales, on the 18th of February, 1776. His musical talent was manifested, as a boy, by making a life from a piece of cane, and, without tuition, playing on it the popular airs of the day. From a dancing-master he received a few lessons on the clarinet, on which the boy was in the habit of accompanying the church singers in psalm-tunes. He joined the Denbigh Militia in 1793; and from the German master of the band young Parry took lessons. In 1797 he became in turn band-master; and he made himself acquainted thoroughly with every wind instrument in a military band, and studied also the harp, piano, and violin, although the clarinet was still his favourite instrument. At the benefit of Mrs. T. Dibdin, in 1805, Mr. Parry made his *début* in London, by performing "All's well" on two flageolets, and "Viva Tutte" on three flageolets in distinct parts. Such was the success of this feat, that Mr. Parry, in 1807, took up his permanent residence in London, and from that period was identified with our principal musical societies and institutions. He



THE LATE MR. PARRY.

wrote and composed songs for Vauxhall Gardens for many years. In 1814 he wrote the plot and dialogue, and composed the music of a farce called "Fair Cheating," for Lovegrove's benefit, at Drury-lane Theatre. At the desire of Mr. Arnold, he composed the music for T. Dibdin's "Harlequin Hoax," which had such an extraordinary run, at the Lyceum Theatre. "High Notions," a farce, was written, in 1814, for Drury-lane Theatre, by Mr. Parry; and in the same year he composed the music for "Oberon's Oath," at Covent-garden. At this theatre he produced a musical sketch, "Helpless Animals," in 1818; and in 1821, "Two Wives, or a Hint for Husbands," at the Lyceum. He also adapted the music for "Ivanhoe," at Covent-garden Theatre. Innumerable songs were both written and composed by Mr. Parry, in his day, for Brahm, Ingleton, Sinclair, Pyne, Phillips, C. Taylor, Knight, Harley, Munden, Collyer, Miss Stephens, Mrs. Dickens, Mrs. Mountain, Mrs. Bland, Miss Povey, Miss Cubitt, &c. Mr. Parry being a quick and ready poet as well as musician, and, very frequently extemporaneously. He wrote the songs for Brahm and others, sung at the *fêtes* given to the Allied Sovereigns, the Prince of Orange, &c.; and "Arthur the Brave," in honour of the Duke of Wellington, for which he received a letter of thanks from his Grace. The Cambrian Society presented Mr. Parry with a medal for adapting English words to Welsh melodies. In 1821, at a *Gorsedd* (assembly of Welsh bards), a bardic degree was conferred on Mr. Parry, who from that time was denominated *Bardd Alaw*, or master of song. He wrote an historical essay on the harp, on the antiquity of Welsh music, and Penillion singing. He published two volumes of the "Welsh Harp," and edited the old edition of Jones's "Bardic Remains." Mrs. Hemans, Mrs. Cornwall, Baron Wilson, and other writers, wrote English words to Parry's arrangement of the melodies of Wales. Mr. Parry composed the music of a farce, "A Trip to Wales," for Drury-lane Theatre, in 1826. In 1830 he arranged the music for the "Welsh Girl," a piece played at the Olympic, by Madame Vestris, with great success. The popular Jenny Jones' "Cadaid Idris" was published by Mr. Parry in 1830. He was the conductor of Eisteddfods, or bardic meetings, in Wales: at Wrexham, in 1820; Brecon, in 1823 and 1826; Denbigh, in 1833; at that held at Beaumaris in 1832 (her Majesty, then the Princess Victoria, and the Duchess of Kent being present), and at Cardiff, in 1834; as also at all the meetings in London under the auspices of the Cymrodorion, or Royal Cambrian Institution, from 1832 to 1836. Mr. Parry was for many years hon. treasurer to the Royal Society of Musicians and hon. secretary to the Melodists' Club. He assisted the Royal and noble directors of the Ancient Concerts for many years. He was hon. assistant secretary also to the Royal Musical Festival held in Westminster Abbey in 1834.

Mr. Parry was indefatigable in the cause of charity, and no concert ever took place for a musician or his family in distress, without the active co-operation of the kindhearted Mr. Parry. He was a general favourite in the musical circles, from the Royal Academy to the humblest member of the profession. He was not a profound musician, but he was an agreeable melodist, and many of his simple ballads will outlive much more ambitious efforts. An attack of paralysis, about two years since, compelled him to retire from active life, and a second attack, on the 8th, removed him from a world in which his career had been one of universal kindness. He has left a widow, who is at the advanced age of eighty, and, out of a large family, only one son survives, the celebrated John Parry, the vocalist, who, from being a very serious basso, has originated a novel and refined school of comic singing, in which, as yet, he is unrivalled, combining, as he does, such great powers of execution as a pianist with such vocal and dramatic imitative faculties.

The Portrait of the late Mr. Parry is from a miniature by Cornelius Durham.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

SCHOMBERG HOUSE, PALL-MALL.

SCHOMBERG HOUSE is, perhaps, one of the most interesting of the few remaining mansions of the seventeenth century in the metropolis. With the history of this mansion are associated many of the most remarkable passages in the lives of those distinguished persons who occupied it at successive periods. The house was built about the year 1650, during

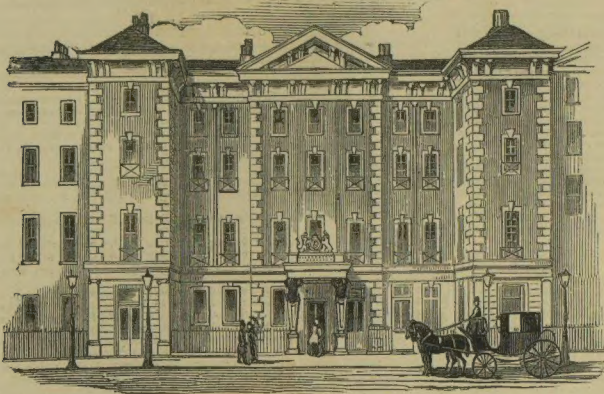
the government of Cromwell; and was, at that time, considered a fair mansion enclosed with a garden abutting on the Pall-Mall, and near to Charing-cross. At the period of its erection, Pall-Mall was planted with elm trees to the number of 140, which the Survey Commissioners described as standing "in a very regular and decent manner on both sides of the walk." In 1660, on the restoration of Charles II., the house was occupied by several of the Court favourites; and, subsequently, by Edward Griffin, Treasurer of the Chamber, and by the Countess of Portland.

Le Serre, who speaks enthusiastically of the beauty of St. James's Park, and of the King's pleasure-garden, tells us that the house at the south side of Pall-Mall, of which there were not more than half-a-dozen, were surrounded "by large meadows, always green, in which the ladies walked in summer time." The Royal gardens, now the private grounds of Marlborough House, stretched immediately behind; and here it was that Charles amused himself by feeding his pet animals, and "discouraging familiarly," as Evelyn writes, with an "impudent comedian," and the Duchess of Cleveland, "another curse of our nation." Nell Gwyn then resided next door to Schomberg House (now No. 75), where the house had a terrace and "mount" at the end of the garden, from which she used to speak to the King, he "standing on ye green walk under it."

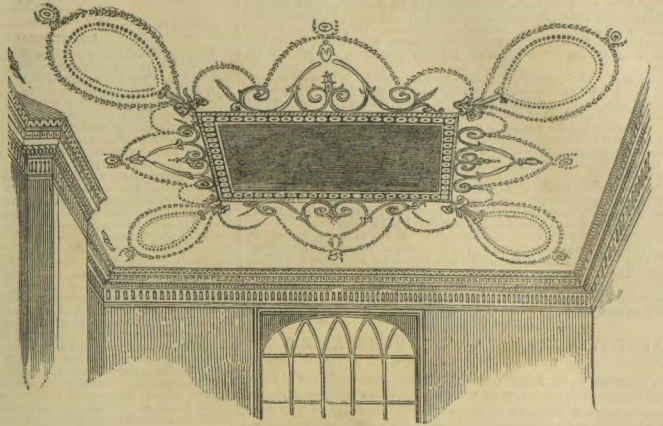
In the reign of William III., Schomberg House was thoroughly repaired and beautified by Frederick Duke of Schomberg, who employed Peter Berchett to paint the staircase. The third Duke, who was killed at the battle of the Boyne, also made it his residence; and here it was



GRAND MUSICAL PERFORMANCE IN THE THEATRE OF TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.



SCHOMBERG HOUSE, PALL-MALL.



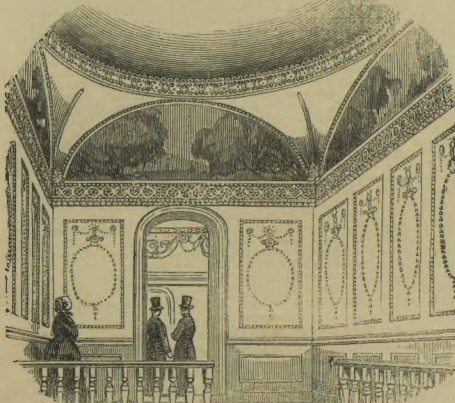
CEILING OF SCHOMBERG HOUSE.

that the Duke of Cumberland—the "hero" or the "butcher" of Culloden, as the case may be—passed many years of his life. During the rebellion of Lord George Gordon the House was twice threatened with demolition; and that, too, at a moment when the King's troops were encamped under canvas in the Park at the rear of the building. The mansion, however, survived the troubles of the period, and was spared for many years, to become a store-house for the arts, and a rallying point for much that was celebrated in the world of literature and *belles lettres*. "Astley, the Beau," as he was termed, lived here for many years, and

all the celebrities of his time; including the friendship of the beautiful Duchess of Devonshire, with whose loveliness he was so much struck, that he in vain attempted to paint her portrait. Gainsborough died in a room in the second floor of the west wing, exclaiming that he "was going to heaven, and that Vandyke was there." Schomberg House was subsequently occupied by the well-known Robert Bowyer, the author of the "Historic Gallery," and also by the eccentric Doctor Graham.

The mansion, which has been for many years in the occupation of Messrs. Harding and Company, the eminent silk-mercers, is now destined, in its turn, to give place to a modern structure, better adapted to the wants of the owners, and more suitable to the requirements of the present day.

We give a view of the exterior of this curious mansion; of one of its ceilings; and the principal staircase. Appended to the initial is a fine old lead cistern upon the premises.



STAIRCASE OF SCHOMBERG HOUSE.

painted some of his most conspicuous works. He erected, in the upper story, a suite of apartments accessible only to himself, and built on the roof a large painting room facing the park, which he called his "Country House." To this room he was in the habit of repairing; and, as he had several smaller apartments, and a separate staircase adjoining, he used to shut himself up for several weeks, without being visible to any but special friends. Richard Cowway, the painter, subsequently became the occupier of a portion of the house; and the apartments now used by Messrs. Harding and Company as their show-rooms were the saloons in which the accomplished wife of the painter received the most distinguished *dilettanti* of the day. Here, too, in later days, Gainsborough took up his abode, and enjoyed the society of

PASSION WEEK.

Among the Lenten Entertainments, that of Mr. Russell, at the Olympic Theatre, claims pre-eminence. In his fertile brain, he has conceived an entirely new kind of entertainment, not only highly suggestive in itself, but capable of being carried out to important issues. He has blended the picturesque and poetic in intimate union; and shown how each may be made mutually to assist the other, through the medium of music.

Mr. Russell presents the public with two dioramas in one evening. The first represents, under the title of "The Far West," the emigrant's progress from the Old World to the New. While the scenes succeed each other, Mr. Russell first describes, and then illustrates them, by singing or chanting a poem written by Dr. Mackay. The chief recommendation of the scenes themselves is their reality. Mr. Russell himself is their warrant that they are "transcripts from nature."

Some of the poetry by Dr. Mackay is exceedingly beautiful. The first piece, entitled "The Parting Tear," is touching; the second, called "Cheer, boys, cheer!" is thrilling; and the third, named "Far, far upon the sea," is telling. But having arrived at New York, the poet parts with the Old World altogether, and sends forth a joyous spirit, delighting in the present, and full of hope for the future. Aloud he singeth, like Chanticleer ushering in a new morn'g:—

To the west, to the west, to the land of the free,
Where mighty Minotaur rolls down to the sea,
Where a man is a man, if he's willing to toil,
And the humblest may gather the fruits of the soil.

Arrived at Niagara the poet's soul is awakened, and thus, in tones of inspiration, he gives voice to her impulses:—

NIAGARA.

Four thousand years ago, when Earth was young,
And Nook's sons their first glad anthems sung,
Long ere the foot of man disur'd the flood,
Or human eye beheld my mighty flood,
To scorn and night my voice sublime was raised.
In ceaseless gratitude, and God was praised.
On ever on my gathering waters down,
Men live and die, the nations come and go;
Race follows race, and change comes over all,
Fill us with wonder, as we stand afar,
Humbled to think how small and mean we are;
And as they rush, and foam, and burst, and roll.

Great cities flourish—rule the world—and fall,
And leave behind no record, but a name.
But I survive them—changeless, yet the same;
And I shall speak to nations yet to be.
The same high language that I speak to thee,
When this great Empire, in its youth sublime,
Shall reach the brightest splendours of its prime;
When, after thousands of men's little years,
It shall decay amid its younger peers;
When it shall fall like Babylon and Rome,
And once again become the wild man's home;

My mighty flood shall thunder as to-day,
In strength and beauty, heedless of decay,
Build cities on my banks, and let me hear
The song of labour and the voice of cheer;
For you my stream shall run for evermore,
And float your navies to the ocean shore,
Pass on, pass on, and work with heart and will,
And health and fortune shall reward you still.
The world is yours, enjoy it as you can,
Add give your thanks to God, your help to man.



ELLEN CRAFT, A FUGITIVE SLAVE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

The painting of the Falls of Niagara is very effective. It is followed by pictures of the emigrant's settlement in the western states, of the backwoods, of the inundation, of the rolling prairie, of the sleight in the winter season, and of the emigrant's domestic happiness increased by the receipt of letters from dear Old England.

The second diorama represents "Negro Life in Freedom and in Slavery." The poetry illustrative of the scenes is written by Mr. August B. Reach. Both begin with descriptions of a Negro village in the interior of Africa, where

The plumed and painted savage may boast that he is free.



SCENE FROM MR. HENRY RUSSELL'S NEW ENTERTAINMENT, AT THE OLYMPIC THEATRE.—THE NEGRO FESTIVAL.

PRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT ON THE STAGE OF HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE—Between ten and eleven o'clock on Saturday an accident occurred on the stage of the Theatre Royal, Haymarket, to a young man named Samuel Howell, aged 21. He was the first actor to appear in the play, "The Masaniello," to fire off some guns on the stage behind the scenes, and whilst so engaged, one of them rebounded, and discharged its contents into his left leg, the force of the explosion completely shattered it to pieces, with all the bones of the foot and ankle broken. The accident happened in the presence of the whole of the audience. The unfortunate man was quickly removed to Charing-cross Hospital, where the process of amputation of the leg was performed without delay. It is feared that the right leg will be much injured, but it is considered that amputation in that case will be avoided.

to 80s to 84s per cwt : fresh 9s to 12s per doz.

The Two Thousand Guineas Stakes supplies a most interesting feature to the

On Friday week information was received by the metropolitan police that the Royal Ordnance powder-mills at Waltham Abbey had been burglariously entered and plundered of a large amount of property. The thieves broke into the cashier's office, forcing open the iron safe, they took from it £320 in Bank of England notes, 196 sovereigns, and 18s. 2d. in silver and copper. They also cashed an sum in the bank-note room, from whence they took £12. Besides the cash they took a quantity of powder, and got away with their booty.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK

TRANSACTIONS OF THE
(From our City Correspondent.)

FOREIGN.—Boulogne and Amiens, 10; Central of France, 17½ x d; Dutch Rhenish, 3½; Luxembourg (£10 paid), 3½; Northern of France, 14½; Paris and Strasbourg, 10½; Tours and Nantes, 6½; West Flanders, 2½.

Provisions.—Although the arrivals of Irish butter are moderate, that article continues to move off slowly, at a further decline in the quotations of from 1s to 2s per cwt. Dutch butter ends, at 8s to 8s½; but English parcels command very little attention. Fine weekly Doree,

and pork, 2s 10 to 2s 10 per c lb, by the carcass. R. HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE

FRIDAY, APRIL 11.

TUESDAY, APRIL 15.

BIRTHS.

DEATHS.

On the 6th inst, the Rev W M Kinsey, aged 62.— On the 11th inst, Lieutenant-Colonel J
 Hearn, of the Hon E I C Service, aged 54.— On the 14th inst, the Rev E Ford, aged 62.

THE NEW ROUTE TO NORTHERN EUROPE.—THE
KING OF DENMARK AND THE ENGLISH PRESS

between the capitals of Denmark and England ; and, as this object was obviously rendered most readily practicable by the Northern Steam-Packet Company, the

countries railway, have undertaken to convey passengers between Lowestoft, in Suffolk, and the seaport of Hjerting, in Jut land, at a cost so small, and a speed so great, as to put rivalry out of the question. A cursory glance at the map

metropolises; and trials trips have recently been made in the royal mail steamer *Prince*, Captain Hart, in order to test the practicability of the route. We are compelled to defer details until next week, and, for the present, give three illustrations, the mail steamer *Prince*, the port of Helsing, and the scenery.

advantages and position, it needs but a small expenditure in piers to become the chief harbour of the west of Denmark; and this expenditure the Danish authorities and the local inhabitants are freely contributing, the requisite surveys now being rapidly proceeded with. Its population at present amounts to 2000

custom-house officers with tolerable rigour, the duties on importations forming a principal portion of the national revenue, the other taxes being very moderate. Notwithstanding the many attributes in common between the two nations, on

On their arrival at Copenhagen, the party were introduced to Count Sponneck, the Minister of Finance, who expressed his gratification at the opening of the line of communication, and assured them that every means should be taken to

ailed themselves the following day; but the particulars of the visit to this sumptuous and renowned edifice—one of the great architectural lions of Denmark—must be reserved for another occasion. They were received by the Lord

in interview. It may here be remarked that his Majesty, Frederick VII., takes deep personal interest in the new enterprise individually, as well as on national grounds, from its being calculated to draw his dominions in close

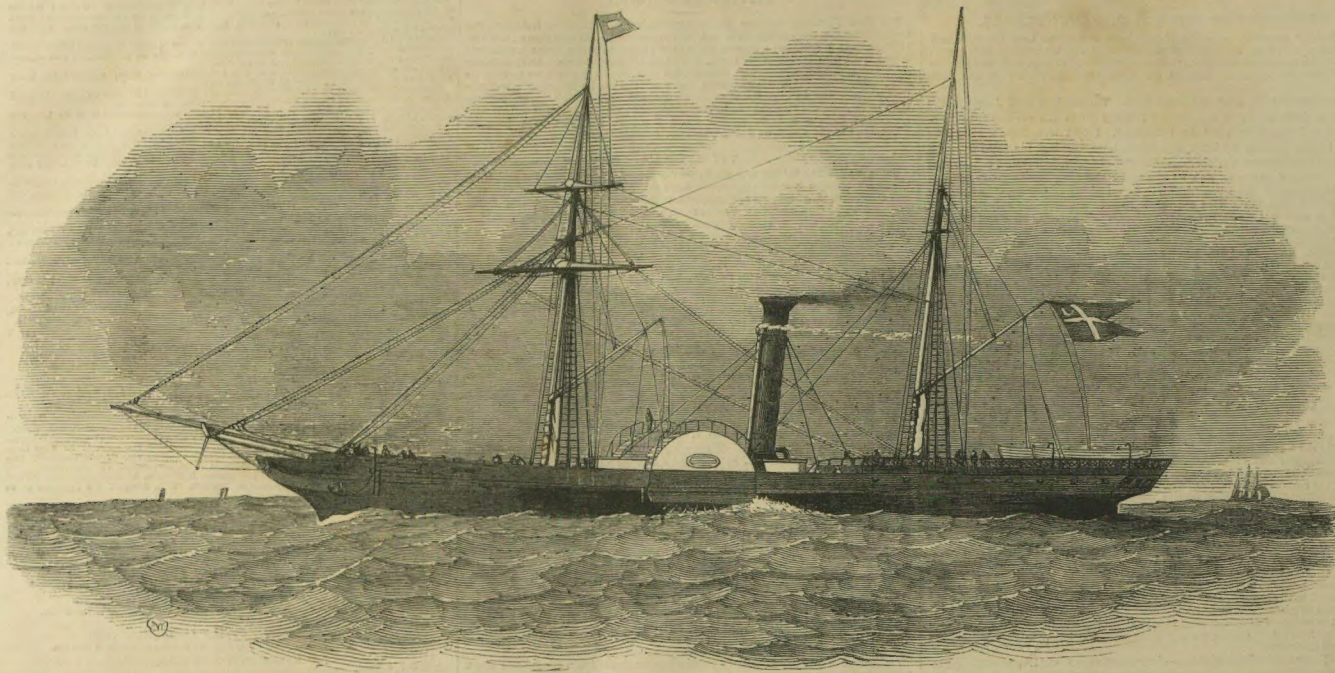
proximity to England, to which it gives a separate and distinct means of sending mails, an advantage that, in case of war, would be of very palpable importance. His Majesty, who is a portly, benevolent-looking gentleman, verging on stout-

ess, and apparently about forty, though his real age is somewhat more, was extremely affable throughout the interview, during which he expressed his thanks to the English press for the zeal, ability, and high sense of international

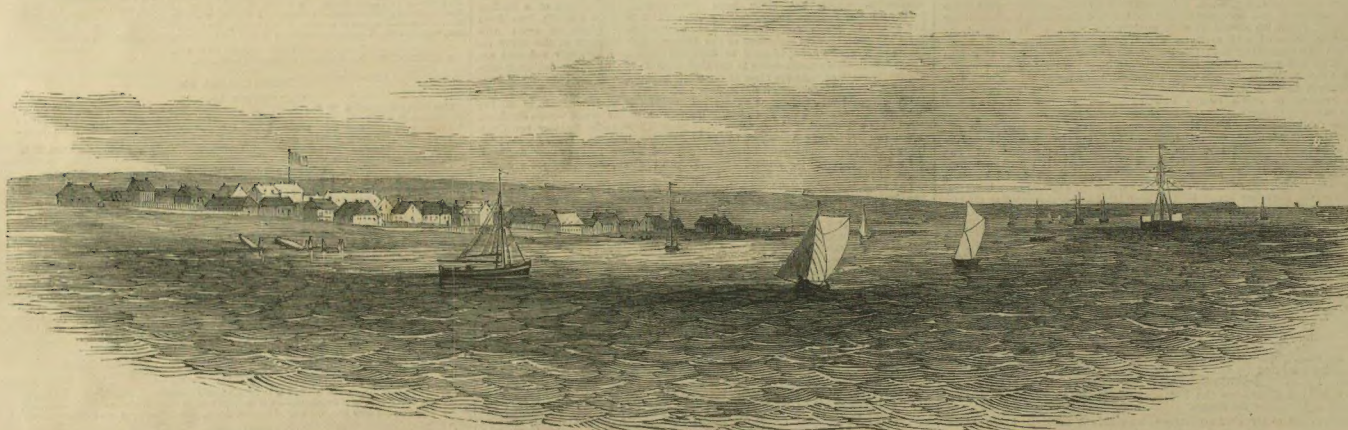
Frederick has been twice married and twice divorced. He espoused his first

life, Wilhelmina, daughter of Frederick VI. (the previous King but one), in 1828, and was separated from her in 1837; and in 1841, married Caroline, daughter of George V., Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz, from whom he

being his uncle, Frederick Ferdinand, now in his 59th year, and who, the same



"THE PRINCE," ROYAL MAIL STEAMER FOR DENMARK.



THE DANISH PORT, HJERTING.

year as his Majesty, married another daughter of Frederick VI. At the interview we are describing, the King conversed in French, making such inquiries

relative to the particulars of the journey as showed him to be thoroughly conversant with the entire scope of the expedition in its objects and details. He

tensions to regal sumptuousness, being not only carpeted (rather novelty, even in a Danish Palace, it will be seen hereafter), but also otherwise well furnished and well warmed, had an air of comfort about it most consonant with English notions, sharpened, as these were, to the highest appreciable point by the hyperborean aspect of things out of doors, and in the approach to the Royal presence. In the ante-room was an open fire-place, wherein glowed, not the light cheerful blaze of the wood of the country, but the more lurid, and, to the strangers, the more luxurious flame of coal, the only specimen of that estimable mineral seen by the party during their Danish exploration.

After a rapid and animated conversation of about a quarter of an hour, the Englishmen bowed themselves out with the usual ceremonial of "advancing backwards" observed before all crowned heads on such occasions; but it may be remarked that there was nothing whatever *exigant* in the stipulation of the Lord Chamberlain as to the costume of the visitors, white gloves complying the only distinctive feature of the toilet insisted upon. The affable mien and cordial demeanour of his Majesty immediately put the party at their ease, and they took leave of him impressed with a vivid sense of his high breeding and discriminating intelligence, their *amour propre* being probably not a little additionally flattered on learning that Frederick had declined a game at billiards with a performer of European celebrity, and to which his Majesty had specially invited that individual, in order that he might render the honour of an interview to the representatives of the English press. Shortly before the period now being spoken of the King had returned from fishing—an amusement for which he has a strong predilection, as indeed he has for all the national pastimes: hence, no doubt, one main element in the great popularity of Frederick, at least among the middle and humbler classes, upon whom the curtailment of certain invidious immunities among the aristocracy has recently conferred substantial advantages, in which the mercantile, trading, and burgher ranks have also largely participated. After leaving the King's presence, the journalists were entertained at the table of the Lord Chamberlain's Billiard-room, in an apartment adjoining the Royal suite.

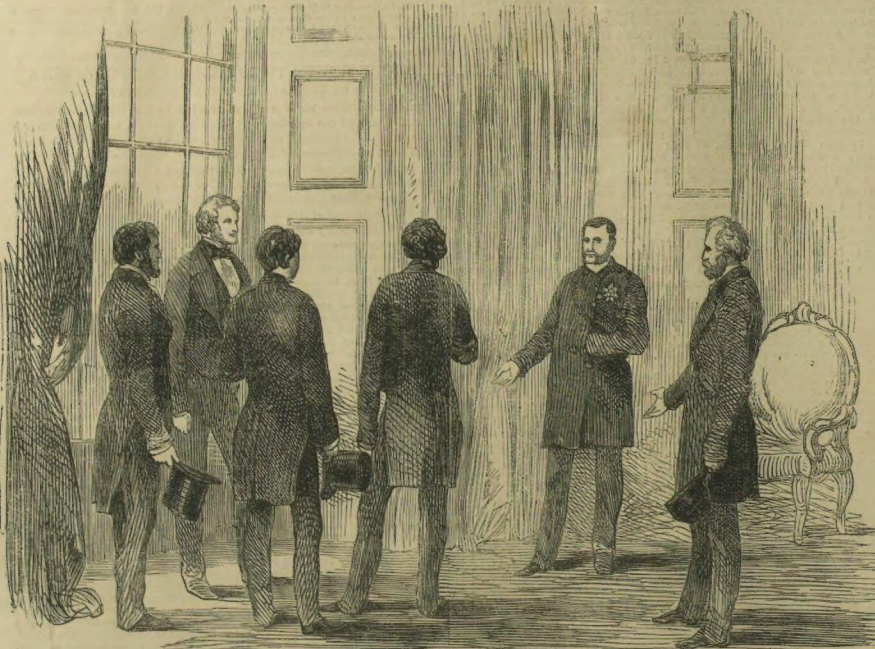
In the King's billiard-room is a collection of portraits of the Monarchs of Denmark and their wives, amongst the latter being Caroline Matilda, wife of Christian VII., and sister of George III., and whose alleged criminal intimacy with the Minister Struensee (beheaded, with his accomplice Brandt) occasioned so much discussion some eighty years ago, and is still one of those political puzzles which with the historical speculator delights to bewilder himself, for "there is much to be said on both sides" this once fiercely debated question. She was a great favourite amongst the poor in the neighbourhood of her various residences; and by the humbler ones she is held to be entirely guileless, though, if she were not, a sufficient justification would be found in the memory of the Danes on the ground of the weak, false, and cruel character of her husband.

The party, on leaving Fredericksborg, proceeded to Elsinore—whose Shakespearean and historic associations were, of course, productive of the usual topographic investigations due to the *genius loci* at the hands of all Englishmen.

From Elsinore a portion of the party, including the writer of this notice, proceeded across the Sound to the Swedish town of Helsingborg, where they were received with extreme courtesy by several of the principal inhabitants. After an interchange of civilities, the enquiries of the Swedish gentlemen were directed with the most lively interest to the proceedings connected with the Great Exhibition, and they appeared exceedingly pleased at the prospect of their being able to reach that universal centre of magnetism by the medium now being opened up.

Returning to Copenhagen, the party waited on the Postmaster-general, with whom they had a long interview, the result of which was a reassurance on the part of that functionary that the Danish post department of the Government would do all in their power to promote the objects of the new route. There is every probability, in consequence, that a new road, for a portion of the distance between Hjerding and Kolding, will be at once made by the Danish Government; and there is, moreover, a prospect of a railroad connecting those two places, a project towards that end having been set on foot; and from the few engineering difficulties, and the moderate price of materials, with every appearance of success.

Next week we shall resume our illustrations of this new and interesting route, with Views of the principal towns, with Sketches of costume and other characteristics of the people.



INTERVIEW WITH THE KING OF DENMARK.

was dressed in a plain dark green military frock coat, and had a small hanger-shaped weapon, rather less than a foot in length, suspended from his girdle.

One side of the room was occupied with a sort of raised throne, over which was a canopy of crimson velvet; and the apartment, without any pro-